



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

- STEFFEN, G. F. *Die Grundlage der Soziologie*. (Jena: E. Diederichs. 1912. Pp. 133. 3 m.)
- TILLE, A. *Lujo Brentano und der akademische Klassenmoralismus*. (Berlin: Otto Elsner. 1912. Pp. 174. 2 m.)
- WALSH, R. *The principles of industrial economy*. (London: King. 1912. Pp. 272. 6s.)
- WARD, L. F. *Glimpses of the cosmos*. To comprise twelve volumes. (New York: Putnam. 1912. \$2.50 each.)
- WOOD, G. C., compiler. *Dr. Chalmers. The opinions concerning political economy and social reform*. Compiled from his writings. (London: Douglas. 1912. Pp. 118. 1s.)

### Economic History and Geography

*The Evolution of Industry*. By D. H. MACGREGOR. Home University Library, No. 28. (New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1912. Pp. 254. \$.50.)

To "describe the recent changes which have given us the present condition of the working classes," is the author's purpose. Thus he hopes to "help to explain the unrest which is so great a feature of this critical time," and, while stopping at the threshold of socialism, upon which Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald has already contributed a volume to the Library (cf. AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, vol. I, p. 628), to make his study a way of approach to that larger question.

The key to industrial evolution in the nineteenth century, in which alone Professor Macgregor studies it, he finds in the two methods by which invention has met the pressure of growing population upon land which does not grow: in the discovery of resources, and in the discovery of processes—of new appliances, of new skill, and of new organization which has itself resulted in large measure from new appliances and from skilled specialization of laborers. How this has come about is the subject of the third chapter, which gives an admirable survey of the reasons why "the great feature of the last quarter of the century is the extent to which politics become concerned with the social results of industry."

In chapter 4 certain root problems—education and child labor, women in industry, the minimum wage—are taken up, chiefly through the medium of recent British legislation. Therein Professor Macgregor finds three phases of "the modern attitude." The first is the dawning recognition in industry, as long before

in politics and in law, of personal right and of personal value. "When 'the case of John Brown unemployed' is felt to create the same need for redress as the case of 'Captain Dreyfus wrongly condemned,' the industrial standard will have been placed on the same level as the standards of law and civics." The second is the recognition that in the health, the intelligence, and the cheerfulness of its workers the nation has an "internal" wealth quite as worthy legal security as its "external" wealth in material property. And this security is afforded, in part at least, by the third modern idea, that of minimum conditions.

The system itself in which industry has come to be organized to distribute the national dividend among those who share it is described and criticized in the next four chapters: The Question of the System, The People and the Land, Competition and Association, and Types of Industrial Government. Professor Macgregor concludes that throughout the century "the relation of employment and the development of competitive enterprise imply the government of the great field of national labour by those who are not under the direct industrial control of the people." At present, through the trust movement, forces are shaping themselves in the largest part of the field of industry, towards completer results in the way of non-democratic leadership; and the history of legal attempts, in England and America, to prevent this "has not been a distinguished one." Whether this non-representative manner of leadership shall continue to regulate the policy by which goods are made and marketed, and the political power of the people shall be further used merely to redistribute the surplus gains of industrial leadership, or whether industrial government shall be made directly democratic, is the question to which the concluding chapter is addressed.

Limitation to two hundred and fifty duodecimo pages has compressed Professor Macgregor's volume to a high degree of density. It is full of facts and stuffed with ideas. No abstract could do it justice. Almost it produces the impression of being itself an abstract. Many volumes of the series in which it appears are easier reading; few will better repay study. As an introduction it may be found pretty stiff. But the more knowledge of the subject a reader brings to this book, the more highly will he appreciate the author's thoughtfulness and insight.

CHARLES H. HULL.

*Cornell University.*